

CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1845.

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號九月八年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

日二十月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 155 & 153, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYL & CO., Square, Singapore, C. HEINZ & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., and YOKO, YOKOHAMA, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Hongkong will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Basse, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Bank.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East: buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL, LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI-CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 34 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ, Shanghai.

July 21, 1879. au21

FOR SALE.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH"

(JUST ARRIVED), 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch OREGON FINE LUMBER.

S P A R S, 7 to 18 inches (in Sills) 40 to 80 ft. long.

19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. "

L. MALLORY, Hongkong Timber Yard, (Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. ac8

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bonilla in 6 lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reising Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, (From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFFITE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,

136, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced BUSINESS, as a CAFE and RESTAURANT Keeper, and will endeavour to the best of his ability to give satisfaction to those who kindly give him their Patronage.

GERMAN SAUSAGES of all Kinds can be made to Order at the shortest notice, and of the Best Quality.

ICE CREAM at all Times in readiness, and can be supplied to Parties, &c.

F. KLAMPERMEYER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. sc4

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, In Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

For Sale.

NEW GOODS

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE New Shapes in HATS. ACME FILES, and AMBERG'S INDEXICON FILES, the latest improvements for Office use.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, New Season's Packing, L. C. & Co.'s OWN BRAND.

LAWN TENNIS. REP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES. ARTISTS' COLOURS and COLOUR BOXES.

LETTER SCALES. WALKING STICKS, well selected. NURSERY KETTLES and STANDS. New-Portable.

MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES. SPARKLING SAUMUR, a really Good Dry Champagne at a Moderate Price, Quarts \$10 and \$11. Pints \$11.60 and \$12.50 per case.

RUDNART PERE & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, \$10 per case. SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Recommended by the MEDICAL PROFESSION for INVALIDS.

FINEST FRENCH PLUMS. DRY MANZANILLA SHERRIES. RED HEART RUM.

Specially Selected SCOTCH WHISKY. ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

THE MULTIPLEX COPIER, a new and most valuable Invention. CUMSHAW MIXTURE TEA (a five catty Box delivered at any address in the United Kingdom for \$8).

MORLEY'S HOSIERY. PARISH SHIRTS. CALDECOTT'S CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS. NEW NOVELS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE. GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO. &c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE, the LEUNG MIN UN TONG, of the YONG YAN SUN STREET, Canton, or Trade name WAN CHAI, and his BROTHERS and NEPHEWS beg to inform the Public that We have SOLD all our BUSINESS and STOCK-IN-TRADE to LEUNG MAN HOI and his CHILDREN; We have Settled all the Accounts for Several Years between ourselves and our Creditors. Hereafter MIN-UN-TONG, the original title of the said Firm, or WAN CHAI in English, together with all its Business belongs to said LEUNG-MAN-HOI and his CHILDREN, who may do any Business in the above mentioned Firm's name as he likes. And after this Date, if the Business of the mentioned Firm will Meet with either Prosperity or Disadvantage, or any Debts for Goods, or any Kind of Loans, the said LEUNG-MAN-HOI and his CHILDREN will be Responsible for them, and We have no concern with the Matter. We, therefore, as a Proof, make this Notice to the Public.

LEUNG KEUNG.

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. au15

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER PALMER McEWEN is authorized to SIGN the Name of our Firm.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, August 5, 1879. au12

NOTICE.

I HAVE TO-DAY established myself at this Port as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

A. SCHOMBURG.

Hoihow, August 1, 1879. au15

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 6th, to SATURDAY, the 16th of August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be Held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August next, at THREE o'Clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1879.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au16

DOG LOST.

LOST, from H.B.M. Consulate, Canton, on the 2nd of May last, a rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER of an Iron Grey Colour, with cut Ears and Tail, and answering to the Name of "WASIE."

There is reason to believe that the Dog is now in Hongkong.

A REWARD of \$10 will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to his recovery.

H. B. M. Consulate, Canton, August 2, 1879. au18

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The British Steamer "BENEDI"

will be despatched as above on SUNDAY Next, the 10th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. au10

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer "SALVADORA,"

Captain LARIBAGA, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY Next, the 11th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. au11

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "ALBAY,"

Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 7, 1879. au13

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "MORAY,"

M. J. BUTCHER, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au13

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain A. B. MACFARLANE, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au13

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Steamship "LYDIA,"

PAULSEN, Master, will be despatched on or about the 15th Instant as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au15

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The 41 Chartered Steamer "OLAF,"

ANDERSEN, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1879. au23

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "BRISBANE,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1879. ti

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "F. P. LITFIELD,"

Captain SPALDING, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 L.L.L. Russian Bark "KALAJA,"

J. Ross, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUFZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
KAISAR-I-HIND, Captain R. MITCHELL,
will leave this on TUESDAY, the 12th
August, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 30, 1879. au12

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 18th August, at 3 p.m., taking pas-
sengers, and freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On Through Passages to EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY,
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL
and CONSULAR SERVICES in COM-
MISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., the 17th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full, & value of boxes
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information, apply to the Agency
of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au18

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINTE DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUFZ, MALTA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879,
at Noon, the Company's S. S.
ANADYR, Commandant LE BONNEVILLE,
Baton, with PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port
for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and re-
ceived in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 18th August, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au19

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about September 1st, 1879, at 3
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au1

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

FOR SALE.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

TO LET.
BAXTER HOUSE—WEST. RENT \$40
per Month and Taxes.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, August 5, 1879. sel

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the
Praya.
Apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and
GODOWNS; with possession from
the 1st of July next.
Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,
BOSHAM ROAD.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3%
or \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at
the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will
be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank on and after TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
the 31st Instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at
the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.
NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-
ment, the Directors have declared a
DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st Decem-
ber 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
OF THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED,
payable at our OFFICE on and after the
15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and
China for the Sale of their LEAD by the
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. au27

Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS
OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to Furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-
BUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st
1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from Janu-
ary 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the
DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PRO-
FITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS
may be arranged. Returns not rendered
prior to October 31st next, will be adjust-
ed by the Company, and no Claims or
Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to Furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-
BUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to
the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the
Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re-
served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-
ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the
31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the
Company, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision,
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1879. sel

NOTICE.
HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-
CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE
HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are
Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.
Applications for admission as Members
to be addressed to
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription—50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIRN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.

No. 6.—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—
Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.
Floods in China.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
ming.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.
Chinese Philosophy before Confucius.
A Chip from Chinese History, or the last
two Emperors of the Great Sung
Dynasty, 1101-1126.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Notes and Queries.—
The Pekingese Syllables Sui, tsu, &c.
Supposed Mention in Chinese History
of the Nestorian Mission to China
in the 7th and 8th Centuries.
New Poochow Colloquial Words.
The Kitchen-God.
Examination of Licentiate.
The Canton River.
Cutting Crystals.
Door Slabs of Literati.
Coins of the Ming.
Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

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Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

</

Interactions

SECRET

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Viceroy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Two o'clock To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1879. au15

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. E. PEI-HO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 6th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after To-morrow, the 12th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, August 5, 1879. au13

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or., 2 cases T J

Ex Anadyr.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c., from Marseilles.

B & C (in diamond) Order, 150 bales Cotton, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BREITROVEN, German barque, Captain R. Hajo, —Melchers & Co.

AGENTS MUTI, British ship, Capt. James Lowe, —Meyer & Co.

HARZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millican, —Adamson, Bell & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 12th August, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf, —

An Invoice of GLASSWARE, consisting of Cut-glass Tumblers, Champagne, Port, Sherry and Finger Glasses, Water Jugs, etc.

An Invoice of DINNER SETS, complete.

100 doz. White Turkish Towels.

100 doz. White Cotton Huckaback Towels.

3 cases Turkey Red Shirtings, 34lb. 5 cases " " 24lb.

24 pieces Dark-blue Superfine Broad Cloth.

4 cases Each 100 Tins of 1 catty Magenta Dye, No. 1.

3 cases Each 100 Tins of 1 catty Magenta Dye, No. 2.

50 Demi-johns Vinegar.

HUBBARD & SON'S Assorted PAINTS, Oil, Turpentine, Copal Varnish, etc.

20 cases Hennessy's Brandy, one star. Casks of quarts and pints Guinness Stout, by Burke; A.V.H. Gin, Boord's Old-Ton, Kinahan's Whisky; Norwegian Beer in quarts and pints, etc., etc.

20 cases Bath Bricks.

MORTON'S PICKLES, Table Salt, Table Vinegar, Lea & Perrin's Worcester Sauce, Tart-fruits, etc.

CANDLES, Glycerine Soap, Razors, Penknives, Sealing Wax, Gift Buttons, Brass and Iron Screws, Oil Glasses, Iron Bedsteads, Felt Hats, White Duck, etc., etc.

80 doz. White Cotton Socks.

1 case Tweeds in Trowser-lengths, assorted patterns.

And a Variety of other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879. au12

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE IN GODOWNS IN PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship "VICTORY" will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 11th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879. au11

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "SUNDA" will leave for the above Ports at Noon, on MONDAY, the 11th Instant.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, August 9, 1879. au11

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG" Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879. au11

OPERATIC CONCERT.

M. and MADAME HIRLEMANN have Arrived from the North via the Coast Ports, and intend giving their FIRST OPERATIC CONCERT in the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY Next, the 13th Instant.

Further particulars will be announced later on.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879. au10

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST.

Translated by Various Oriental Scholars, and Edited by MAX MÜLLER.

VOL. I.—THE UPANISHADS, Translated by F. MAX MÜLLER. Part I.—The Khandogya-upanishad, The Talavakara-upanishad, The Aitareya-upanishad, The Kaushitaki-brahmana-upanishad, and The Vagaseanyl-samhita-upanishad. Price, 10s. 6d.

VOL. II.—THE SACRED LAWS OF THE ARYAS, as Taught in the Schools of Apastamba, Gautama, Vasishtha, and Baudhayana. Translated by GEORGE BÜHLER. Part I.—Apastamba and Gautama. Price, 10s. 6d.

VOL. III.—THE SACRED BOOKS OF CHINA. The Texts of Confucianism, Translated by JAMES LEGGE. Part I.—The Shu King, The Shih King, and The Hsiao King. Price, 12s. 6d.

Copies of all or any of these Volumes, and of other forthcoming Volumes of the Series, may be obtained, at 50 per Cent. Discount, from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, by sending a draft on London for the amount, payable to the Delegates of the Press. The Delegates will then deliver the Copies free of charge to any address in London.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879. 2as

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8, *An-lan*, Chinese gunboat, 221, Godail, Hoilow Aug. 7.

Aug. 8, *Cheong Hock Kian*, British str., 956, Fred. Webb, Penang July 30, and Singapore Aug. 2, General.—Bun Hin Chan.

Aug. 9, *Cathay*, British steamer, 1884, R. T. Dundas, Bombay July 21, Galle 26, Penang 31, and Singapore Aug. 3, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 9, *Washi*, British steamer, 265, A. Hunter, Tourn Aug. 6, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Aug. 9, *China*, German steamer, from Canton.

Aug. 9, 3 p.m., *Fuyew*, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, Shanghai Aug. 5, 8.30 a.m., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Aug. 9, *China*, British steamer, 1086, Alderton, Yokohama Aug. 2, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 9, *Kaiser-i-Hind*, British steamer, 2559, Methven, Shanghai Aug. 6, 8 p.m., Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 19, *Bonita*, German 3-m. schooner, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8, *Albion*, for Shanghai.

8, *Nippo*, for Canton.

9, *Yotung*, for Swatow.

9, *Esmeralda*, for Amoy.

9, *Mangerton*, for Newchwang.

9, *Colony*, for San Francisco.

9, *Hermine*, for Whampoa.

9, *Franciska*, for Marshall Islands.

9, *China*, for Ningpo and Shanghai.

9, *Saint Mark*, for Singapore, &c.

CLEARED.

Paralos, for Amboina.

Pasi, for Suai.

Kwangtung, for Swatow.

Cheong Hock Kian, for Swatow.

Conquest, for Hoilow.

Glengyle, for London, &c.

Hailong, for Amoy, &c.

Bentley, for Sydney.

Cassandra, for Saigon.

Zamboanga, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Cathay*, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Mr and Mrs Hobson, infant and child and European female servant, and Staff-Surgeon Bromlow; from Penang, Surgeon-General Gilborne and servant, and 2 Chinese; from Singapore, Sergeant Thomas, wife and child, and 106 Chinese.

—For Shanghai: from Southampton, Mrs Gray.—For Yokohama: from Brindia, Mr R. S. Schwabe.

—Per *China*, from Yokohama, Rev. Mr Pearson, Mr and Mrs Simpkins, Messrs Brookemann, Aitland, H. Thompson, and W. Dawson.

—Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Pugh, Messrs Phillips, Smith, Paterson, Mrs Shaw, and 29 Chinese.

—Per *Cheong Hock Kian*, from Straits, 485 Chinese.

—Per *Washi*, from Tourn, 56 Chinese.

—Per *Fuyew*, from Shanghai, 67 Chinese.

—Per *Yotung*, for Swatow, 118 Chinese.

—Per *Saint Mark*, for Straits, 220 Chinese.

PASSENGER.

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Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Pugh, Messrs Phillips, Smith, Paterson, Mrs Shaw, and 29 Chinese.

Per *Cheong Hock Kian*, from Straits, 485 Chinese.

Per *Washi*, from Tourn, 56 Chinese.

Per *Fuyew*, from Shanghai, 67 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yotung*, for Swatow, 118 Chinese.

Per *Saint Mark*, for Straits, 220 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Zamboanga*, for Manila, 9 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese gunboat *An-lan* reports: Fine weather with moderate S.E. breeze from Hoilow. Aug. 8th, spoke Chinese gun-vessel *Chen-to* from Canton to Hoilow.

The British steamer *Cheong Hock Kian* reports: Variable winds and cloudy weather first part, from thence to port light monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamer *Washi* reports: Light S.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamer *Fuyew* reports: First part strong Southerly winds as far as Onkeu, thence to port moderate S.W. winds and fine weather. Passed through Hailan Straits Aug. 7th.

The British steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* reports: Fine weather throughout.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Teviot*, Hongkong to London, sailed 7th August, 1879:—378 boxes Congo (7,937 lbs.), 4,749 boxes So. Caper (99,724 lbs.), 1,247 boxes So. Or. Pekoe (26,185 lbs.), 112 cases Chinaware, 11 cases Silk Piece Goods, 40 cases Preserves, 112 bundles Rattans, 189 pkgs. Canes, and 82 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For CANTON.—Per *Fuyew*, at 8.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th Inst.

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—Per *Cheong Hock Kian*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.—Per *Kwangtung*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 10th Inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *Cathay*, at 9 a.m.; on Monday, the 11th Inst.

Per *Viceroy*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 11th Inst.

For MANILA.—Per *Zamboanga*, at 10.30 a.m., on Monday, the 11th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND BOMBAY.—Per *Sunda*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 11th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For YOKOHAMA.—Per *China*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 11th Inst.

For AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI.—Per *Albion*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 13th Inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—Per *Moray* and *Arratoon* appear, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 13th Inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Kaiser-i-Hind* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th August, with Malls to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th Instant, with Malls for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Anadyr*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, with Malls to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Malls, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Malls, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Malls closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Bentley* leaves for Sydney, &c.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo San Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor K. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Viceroy leaves for Shanghai, &c. Noon.—*Sunda* leaves for Singapore, &c. Noon.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Coast Ports.

4 p.m.—*Salvadora* leaves for Manila.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

was going down stairs; the others had, in the meantime, been arrested by the men he posted round the house. There was nothing in the house but five tables, two bed boards, two mats and a clock; under one of the tables was a box containing \$1.50 and some cash; stamped papers, said to be lottery tickets were lying about on the tables.

Tse A Ying, a bricklayer, in the employ of Tse Ping as an informer on gambling houses, stated that he had repeatedly been to the house where the arrests were made, and bought tickets from the first defendant for the Pak Koo Pin lottery. Witness said he gets \$10 for some convictions and \$5 for others.

The Captain Superintendent informed the Court that he could produce evidence to show that the same reward was paid for a conviction whether the manager was convicted or not.

First and second defendants said they only went to the house to look for a friend. Third and fourth defendants denied ever being in the house and said they were arrested in the street.

Defendants were discharged. Captain Deane gave notice of appeal against the decision; and the first defendant was called on to find security in \$200 to appear at any time within six months at the Supreme Court to answer the charge.

Several other cases of a similar nature are left over waiting the result of the appeal.

RINGING THE CHANGES.

Shiu Ayat, an unemployed coolie, wishing to buy some fruit yesterday from a licensed hawk, threw the money for the same in the hawk's face, and afterwards sent a brick in the direction of the hawk which struck him on the back.

Inspector Lindsey was close to the scene of action and arrested the prisoner as he was running away from the hawk's stall. Prisoner said that the hawk beat him because he said his fruit was too dear.

Fined \$2 or ten days' imprisonment.

TRUTHFUL JAMES.

Yeong Akin, a house servant, had gone to pay a visit to a friend who was cook in a barber's shop; while his friend was making tea for him he took a fancy to a clock hanging on the wall and walked off with it because, he said, some one told him to do so; he gave the clock to a poor-looking youth, but has no idea where the youth and the clock are at the present time. This slightly involved story having been duly laid before the Magistrate, it was thought well to protect Yeong Akin from the evil influences of the clock-fancier, for two months; and he will be kept at hard labour during that time.

Lam Aohan, remanded from the 7th inst., on a charge of boiling Opium without the permission of the Opium Farmer and admitted to bail in \$100, was brought up to-day and discharged on producing his license from the Opium Farmer.

A HARD CASE.

Chun Atuk, a bricklayer, who has been five months in the Colony and has done nothing for the last month, being hungry went about looking for something to eat. Discovering that some fellow bricklayers employed at and sleeping in one of the houses in Beaconsfield Arcade had a large box of rice stored up, to be used up as required, Chun Atuk armed himself with two buckets, and, waiting until midnight, attacked the rice box, broke the padlock and filled his buckets with rice. Being caught in the act he admitted the charge, and will now be employed by Government, for a period of six months; the first and last fortnight of that time will be spent in the seclusion of his own cell.

Li A-ze, a hawk, for being concerned with others in stealing a gold ring from the person of Li A-un, was sentenced to three months' hard labour and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours, as a rogue and vagabond.

(Before the Hon. O. B. Plunket.)

THE ALLEGED THEFT OF \$1,048. Cheng Kweng Tang, remanded from yesterday on a charge of stealing \$1,048, the monies of his employer, on the 7th of last month, was again brought up to-day.

Mr. Denny appeared for the prosecution. Prisoner was unrepresented.

Chin Apeng, godown coolie to Messrs. Henemann Herbst & Co., stated:—I have been three years with my present employers; am not acquainted with the prisoner and cannot be quite sure whether I have ever seen him before, but I think he is the man I saw on the 7th of July last when I was coming down Zeland Street. I had been to collect some money for my masters, from a man in the Government Offices, and was returning home, when, about opposite the Masonic Hall, I saw four men standing together, outside Rapp's auction room. I am quite certain that prisoner was one of the four. I saw him fall down. One of the others, dressed in a brown jacket, came running towards me, and then turned into the lane leading past Sassoon's godowns into Wyndham Street; the other two ran down in the direction of the Queen's Road, when they had got about twenty feet from the prisoner he got up and ran after them. I heard no shouting of any description. By the time I had got to the Queen's Road I heard some people talking about a man lying down in front of the Lock-Hing shop who said he had been robbed. I did not go to look at the man while he was lying in the road, but stood at the corner of Zeland Street and saw him pass me in a chair. I did not see an Inspector of Police or foreign policeman, nor did I see any knife lying on the ground. I noticed the features of the prisoner while he was in the chair, it would have been impossible for me to identify the prisoner from having seen him in Zeland Street.

Mr. Plunket, to witness:—Did you notice any struggle between the four men you saw in Zeland Street?

Witness: No.

Mr. Plunket: How is it that you said at the beginning of your evidence that you were not quite sure that you had ever seen the prisoner before, and now say you are certain he is the man.

Witness: I am certain he is the man because I saw him in the chair.

Inspector John Lindsey was called and proved the arrest of prisoner, by virtue of a warrant, on the 30th July. Prisoner when arrested said nothing with reference to the charge, but asked the Inspector's permission to change his clothes before going to the station; when he arrived there he denied the charge. The Inspector had been making enquiries about the alleged robbery since it occurred and only found himself justified in

obtaining a warrant for prisoner's apprehension on the 30th July.

Prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions and reserved his defence.

Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N.) Saturday, August 9th.

THE "ST. MARK."

Thomas Garcia, a seaman of the British steamer *St. Mark*, was charged by William Knaggs, the Chief Officer, with creating a disturbance on board ship, and using threatening language towards him on Thursday last.

Defendant admitted the charge and said he was drunk and did not know what he was saying.

Fined \$5.

THE "ADAM M. SIMPSON."

John Bruce, Edward Fyfe, Carl Dahl, George Smith, Louis Frank, James Sutherland, Alexander Nelson, Edward Atkins, Allan McKee, Charles Nelson, Tobias Olson, Peter Round, Edward Sigman, and Joseph Sheridan, seamen of the American ship *Adam M. Simpson*, were brought up for creating a disturbance on board ship and threatening the life of Albar Cal, the Captain, on the 8th inst.

The defendants were brought up to the Court yesterday and ordered to go back to their duty; they got on board and refused to obey the orders of the Captain, who gave them time to think the matter over. At four in the afternoon the Captain again asked them to commence work; they were then standing in a body and refused to start work; some of them said:—"I'll fix you" (meaning the Captain) "before morning," adding that the mate was also to undergo the "fixing" operation. The Captain then thought it was high time to act in the matter, and so sent for the police.

James Ryan, the Chief Mate, corroborated the Master's statement, adding that the men afterwards had a free fight amongst themselves; he tried to stop it but was unable to do so.

Defendants were offered an opportunity of returning to their duty without punishment, and they unanimously refused. They were then sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Cathay*, Capt. R. T. Dundas, with the London Mail of the 4th July, arrived early this morning.

TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times.) London July 23.—The Sultan has refused to accede to the demand of the Grand Vizier Khairaddin Pacha that he should have the power to nominate the Ministers.

Khairaddin has resigned, and has been succeeded by Adil Pacha.

London, July 30.—The Bill to amend the law with respect to the liability of banking and other joint stock companies brought on by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been read the second time in the House of Commons.

The Turkish-French Ambassadors, who have been to Tewfik Pacha all the privileges hitherto enjoyed by Ismail.

London, July 31.—A supplementary army vote of £3,000,000 has been asked for on account of the Zulu war, thus converting the surplus in the Budget to a deficit of £1,163,000 which the colonies are to reimburse.

It is proposed to meet the deficit by the issue of Treasury Bonds.

(India Papers.)

Kokelan, *thir* Kandahar, July 17.—The probable distribution of our Frontier Army will be as follows:—There will be two divisions. The first division will have their headquarters in the cold weather at Peshawar; in the summer months at Shatuzan. The second division will have their headquarters at Mooltan; brigades at Lundi Kotah, Koorum, and Quetta.

In the Koorum Valley, Gurjal is to be the principal station, and the garrison is to consist of two European and two native regiments, with two batteries of artillery and two regiments of cavalry. General Roberts will have both civil and military control. Cholera here is rapidly increasing.

There have been 117 cases in all up to yesterday, 48 of which were fatal. This includes seven cases among Europeans, three of which were fatal. Half the Gorkhas and one squadron of the 19th Bengal Cavalry have gone into camp. The thermometer registers maximum 94, minimum 78 deg.

The native troops want to know why no batta is given as announced in the Government order. The Kandahar revenue of sixteen lakhs, collected by the Sirkar, since our arrival, reduced Kandahar, is far more than enough to allow a margin for batta, and they all ask what has become of it?

London, July 18.—A telegram has been received from Sir Garnet Wolseley in which he expresses his belief in the termination of war this season. He states that in order to test the sincerity of King Cetshwayo's overtures for peace he sent back his messengers and asked for three of his principal councillors with whom he would be willing to negotiate. Lord Chelmsford with his force was to advance on 30th June five miles without tents, and it was expected that he would reach Ulundi on the 1st July. A large Zulu force is in the vicinity of Ulundi.

Rajahmundry, July 18.—Affairs here have become very serious. Fawcett's party of 17 policemen are insufficient. The rebels are in great force near the mouth of the Sapri and have fired on the steamer *Shamrock* which they captured and gutted, the crew escaping to the steamer *Godavery*, which returned to Rajahmundry. A panic is prevailing throughout the district and the insurrection is spreading. Prompt and decided measures are therefore necessary.

Madras, July 8.—The Government is sending a wing of the 10th Madras Native Infantry, under command of Major Mackenzie, to-morrow by the steamer *Culna* for Coconada. Mr. Sullivan, the senior member of the Board of Revenue, proceeds by the same steamer.

Bombay, July 18.—A special telegram to the Times of India from Kokoran states that an important letter has just come stating that the Amer had received official communications from Sirdar Khan, whose daughter he married, saying that some Russians had crossed the Oxus, leave received and assisted them, and has given them Akaba as a residence.

The Amer promptly sent the bearer of the letter to prison, and public orders have been issued to Sirdar Khan to escort the Russians back over the borders. There is a general belief that the Russians are still there. The Amer wrote to Ayoub Khan at Herat to take care to watch certain men residing there whose names are given. "Do not," he wrote, "on any account molest them, but do not allow them to get any sort of news." There are two parties in Turkestan, one for and one against the Russians; they have lately come into collision and several have been killed.

London, July 19.—After a twelve hours' sitting the House of Commons has read a third time the Army Discipline Bill, and the House of Lords has read the Bill a first time.

The Lords have negatived without a division a motion for an enquiry into the administration and succession of the Chumba State.

Generals Sir Sam Browne, Stewart, Maude, Roberts, Biddulph, and Lumsden, have been recommended for the order of Knight Commander of the Bath, in consideration of their services in connection with the Afghan War.

Simla, July 20.—From Ali Kheyl it is reported that the Afghan officers sent to meet Major Cavagnari were received by detachments of all arms. On the 19th Kuchdli Khan and Badakh Khan arrived in the British camp at Karamkheil, accompanied by a regiment of cavalry and irregular infantry. As Major Cavagnari led the camp, a mountain battery fired a salute of fifteen guns. The Embassy proceeded to Karamkheil, where the Amer provided tents comfortably arranged. General Roberts accompanied Major Cavagnari to the crest of Shiturgardun, escorted by the Amer's troops. Everything was done by the Afghan officials to honour the British Embassy, which was most cordially received, the Amer insisting upon the whole party being his guests during the march to Kabul. At each stage tents were pitched for their use.

Constantinople, July 22.—The British and French Ambassadors here have presented an identical note to the Sultan demanding the communication of an irade confirming the privileges of the Khedive within three days. The Porte wishes to interdict the conclusion of treaties by the Khedive.

London, July 23.—The House of Lords have finally passed the Army Discipline Bill without any amendments.

Price, Boustead & Co., army agents, have suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to four five to six hundred thousand pounds, which are mostly secured.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The configuration at Nibni Novgorod was most destructive. The whole of the bazaar was burnt, and seventeen lives were lost.

Simla, July 22.—Major Cavagnari reached Kuchdli on the 20th, receiving most hospitable treatment. The reception of the Embassy by the Amer's official at Shiturgardun had a most beneficial effect. All the Kurram tribesmen express satisfaction with the conclusion of peace. Zaman Khan, the newly appointed Governor of Kohat, passed through Kurram a few days ago.

Bombay, July 23.—The Chief Brahmin who instigated the dacoits has been arrested by Major Daniel.

London, July 23rd 4.10 afternoon.—A despatch which states that Cetshwayo not having complied with the demands made upon him, and the Zulus having fired on British troops, he (Lord Chelmsford) on 3rd July ordered a reconnaissance which obliged the Zulu forces to show themselves.

Lord Chelmsford, with Generals Newdigate and Wood and 4,062 European troops, besides 1,103 natives and eight guns, crossed the Umloti river on the morning of the 4th July, and advanced in form of a hollow square. The Zulu forces, to the number of 20,000, then advanced and attacked the British on every side for two hours. They then wavered and were charged by the 17th Lancashire, when a general rout of the Zulus ensued. It is reported that Cetshwayo was in command on this occasion. The Zulu loss was estimated at 1,000, whilst the British loss was only 10 killed and 53 wounded. Ulundi and all the military kraals in the valley of Umloti have been burnt. The British troops returned to camp on the evening of 4th July.

London, July 23.—In a despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley dated 8th July, he expresses his belief that the war is over, and says he is waiting instructions to meet Cetshwayo. He expected to meet Cetshwayo on 16th July, with reference to peace negotiations. A large number of Zulus are surrendering.

London, July 23.—A long and animated debate has taken place in the House in Commons relating to a motion of Sir Charles Dilke on the non-execution of the Treaty of Berlin. Mr. Bourke, whilst admitting the failure on the part of the Porte to execute the reforms required of it, disclaimed the responsibility of the British Government, which he said was resolved at any cost either by persuasion or otherwise to secure the due execution of the reforms stipulated for in the Berlin treaty. He vindicated the conduct of the Government towards Greece, and said it had always been that of a friendly Power. Mr. Gladstone laid stress upon the necessity of making the decisions of the European Powers respected. The House of Commons agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

(London and China Express, July 4.) His Excellency Phya Bhaashakarawongse, the Siamese Envoy, was received by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 3rd inst., to present his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Siam.

H. E. Samshima, the Japanese Minister in Paris, has had an audience of the President of the French Republic, to deliver the Mikado's reply to the letter in which M. Grevy notified to his Majesty his election to the Presidency.

General W. Raikes Faber, O.B., colonel of the 17th Regiment, died on the 24th ult. He obtained his first commission in 1826, and served with the 49th Regiment through the war in China, and was present at the first and second capture of Chusan, storm and capture of the heights above Canton, attack and capture of Amoy, occupation of Ningpo, and repulse of the night attack, attack and capture of the enemy's entrenched camp on the heights of Fegyan, and Nankin, and of Woonung, and investment of Nankin.

He served in the Indian campaign in 1857-58 in command of the 53rd Regiment. In 1875, in recognition of his military services, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1864, became major-general in 1869, lieutenant-general in 1871, and general on the retired list in 1877.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association has been held at the Central Synagogue-chambers, Charlotte-street, Grosvenor-place, Baron Henry de Worms, President, in the chair. The report was adopted, officers re-elected, and vacancies in the Council filled. Papers on the Jewish agricultural school at Jaffa, and on the visit of an Austrian-Jewish traveller to the Jewish colony in Ho-nan, China, are appended to the report.

Mr. P. B. Smith, formerly of the *North China Herald*, was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple on the 25th ult.

The *New York Herald* correspondent at Wernoi telegraphs that the inhabitants of the province of Khotan, lying to north of India and east of Kashgar, bordering on Russian possessions, and situated at 800 miles south-east of Kulja, have revolted against the Chinese and massacred them.

News has been received at Wernoi that the Chinese frontier will be closed until Kulja is restored.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography for this month contains an interesting report of the Explorations in Western Tibet by the Trans-Himalayan parties of the Indian Trigonometrical Survey, which is full of valuable information. Speaking of tea, it is stated that there is a great prejudice against the Indian produce, and this feeling is fostered by the Chinese officials, who look with a jealous eye on the introduction of Indian tea into Tibetan markets, as most of the income of the Lhasa Government is derived from tea.

The steamer *Glenes* has made the passage from Woonung to Gravesend in the short time of thirty-seven and a half days. From Singapore to Suez occupied seventeen days nine hours, Port Said to Gravesend ten days eight hours, and from Gibraltar to Gravesend four days eight hours.

Sir H. S. Iwin-Ibbetson, in reply to Mr. Rathbone, in the House of Commons on the 3rd July, stated that the net loss to this country in conveyance of mails to India, China, Australasia, &c., had been as follows:—For fourteen months, February 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, £290,671; year to March 31, 1870, £209,729; year to March 31, 1871, £200,606; year to March 31, 1872, £207,486; year to March 31, 1873, £214,668; year to March 31, 1874, £208,682; year to March 31, 1875, £206,062; year to March 31, 1876, £208,268.

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Julius Verne has announced a novel in *Le Temps*, entitled "Les Tribulations d'un Chinois en Chine." "I'll tell you of a Chinese who has been in the country in conveyance of mails to India, China, Australasia, &c., had been as follows:—For fourteen months, February 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, £290,671; year to March 31, 1870, £209,729; year to March 31, 1871, £200,606; year to March 31, 1872, £207,486; year to March 31, 1873, £214,668; year to March 31, 1874, £208,682; year to March 31, 1875, £206,062; year to March 31, 1876, £208,268.

The accounts for the last three years have not been completed, owing to a misunderstanding with the Indian Post Office, which has, however, now been removed.

Japan. The vessel could not be kept within five points of the wind, which was now from the S.E., and one after another the three boats on the starboard side were blown away, wrenched clean from their davits, and carried further than the eye could discern in mid air. The skylights—two

Portfolio.

FELIX OPPORTUNITATE MORTIS.

Exile or Cesar? Death hath solved thy doubt,
And made thee certain of thy changeless fate;
And thou no more hast wearily to wait,
Straining to catch the people's fawning shout,
That from untried rest would drag thee out,
And push thee to those pinnacles of State
Round which through courtly loves, uncourt-
ed hate,
Servility's applause, and envy's frown,
Twice happy boy! though cut off in thy
flower,
The timeliest doom of all thy race is thine:
Saved from the sad alternative, to pine
For heights unreach'd, or icily to tower,
Like Alpine crests that only specious shine,
And glitter on the lonely peak of Power!

POOR MOTHER.

"Poor mother!" 'Twas the first thing
thought or said,
Voice of who knows how many million
hearts,
When the news came that her brave boy was
dead—
That child of hopes, that youth of princely
parts,
Gentle and graceful . . . bright and brave
and gay;
Whose brief life all of love and praise had
won
That within compass of its winning lay—
Who was all mother could have wished
her son.

Fair-dawning day by swift tidings crossed,
And by an ambushed savage's stray dart;
Rich freight of hope and love so early lost,
Left but to salvage of a mother's heart!

Talk not of plots and plans that, ripening
slow,
Are by this death struck down with blast
and blight;
We have no thought but for that mother's
woe,
The darkness of that childless widow's
night!

"How many hundred unknown mothers
mourn
Slain sons? Why should this one our
hearts so stir?"
Because, set high, we see her crown of thorn,
Feel with all mothers when we feel with
her.

"God help her!"—so our prayers begin and
end,
Knowing her fortune's fall, her high
hope's loss—
And gently, Time, bring Death, that, like a
friend,
Shall lay her down to share her boy's
repose.

—Punch.

TO MY WIFE.

Come to me, dearest, I'm lonely without thee,
Day-time and night-time I'm thinking about
thee.

Night-time and day-time in dreams I behold
thee—
Unwelcome the waking which ceases to fold
thee.

Come to me, darling, my sorrow to lighten,
Come in thy beauty to bless and to brighten,
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly,
Come in thy lovingness, queenly and holy!

Swallows will fit round the desolate ruin,
Telling of Spring and its joyous renewing;
And thoughts of thy love and its manifold
treasure
Are troubling my heart with a promise of
pleasure.

O, Spring of my spirit! O, May of my
blossom!
Shine out on my soul till it burgeon and
blossom—
The waste of life has a rose-root within it,
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can
win it.

Figures that move like a song through the
even—
Features lit up by a reflex of heaven—
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each
other;
Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and sim-
ple;
O, thanks to the Saviour, that even thy
seeming
Is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming!

You have been glad when you knew I was
gladdened—
Dear, are you sad now to hear I am sad-
dened?
Our hearts ever answer in tune and in time,
love,
As octave to octave and rhyme unto rhyme,
love;
I cannot weep but your eyes will be flowing—
You cannot smile but my cheek will be glow-
ing—
I would not die without you at my side,
love—
You will not linger when I shall have died,
love.

Come to me, dear, ere I die of my sorrow,
Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow;
Strong, swift, and fond as the words which
I speak, love,
With a song on your lip and a smile on your
cheek, love;
Come, for my heart in your absence is
dreary—
Haste, for my spirit is sickened and weary—
Come to the arms which alone should caress
thee—
Come to the heart which is throbbing to
press thee.

THE BRITISH TAR.

We have Captain Pim's word for it that
the British seaman is extinct, and that his
place has been taken by foreign riff-raff.
Mr. Brassey, again, speaks very highly of
the men who manned the *Sunbeam*; while
Mr. Pimself is never tired of telling us
that Jack is a victim whom shipowners,
backed up by the police magistrates, find a
malignant pleasure in sending to certain
death on board rotten tubs. Here is no
small conflict of authorities. We make bold
to decline accepting the decision of any
of the three. Captain Pim is, perhaps, blind-
ed by the ardour of his patriotism; Mr.
Pimself by the ardour of his philanthropy;
and we cannot argue from the carefully-
picked and highly-paid handful of men on
board Mr. Brassey's yacht to the great body
who form the crews of our merchant ships.
It will be denied by nobody that the qual-
ity of the seamen is a matter of the greatest
importance to the country, and that it is

much to be desired that we should possess
trustworthy information about them. Un-
fortunately, trustworthy information is very
difficult to get. The highly educated offi-
cers of our navy, from whom we might hope
for an impartial opinion, are no authority
in the matter. As the whole seafaring
class are, to use Clarendon's words, "a
people by themselves," so the men-of-war's
men are a people within a people. When
sailors were enlisted for three years' service
in the navy there was a constant give and
take between the Royal and the merchant
services. That has long ceased to be the
case. Now, with rare exceptions, once a
man-of-war's man always a man-of-war's
man. When they leave the service, with or
without a pension, at the end of ten years'
service or at the end of twenty, it is but
seldom that they go on board a merchant
ship. They may be found in fire-brigades,
in the employment of railway companies, in
dockyards, in warehouses—wherever good
wages are to be earned by strong, steady,
trained men; but it is only now and then
that they are to be found under the red
ensign. The United States navy takes not
a few; and we have the authority of an
able and experienced American officer for
saying that the best petty officers in that
force have been trained in our ships. In-
deed, the mere fact of that training secures
them the rating at once. Again, fewer men
come from the merchant service to the navy
than was formerly the case. The training-
ships supply a large number; many are the
sons of other men-of-war's men. Those
who do come from trading ships come
young. The Royal Naval Reserve satisfies
the wish to see a little service under the
Red Cross of St. George of a great many
who would be willing to serve for a short
cruise but not for a long spell of years.
Whether this entire separation of the two
classes is a good thing in itself, and whether
in case of a great war our commanders
might not feel the want of that large body
of more or less trained men who were
always under the hand of their predeces-
sors in the last century and the fighting
times of this, when recruits had to be
got, is a question which does not con-
cern us here. It is enough that the
distinction does exist; and the long-service
system has its obvious advantages. We
can well conceive the envy with which the
lieutenant-colonels of our present boy regiments
regard the splendid body of steady,
seasoned, bronzed men who may be seen at
general quarters on board Her Majesty's
ships and vessels of war. If it is asked
why men-of-war's men should thus keep
apart, as the Gulf-stream flows without
mingling with the surrounding water; the
answer is that they cannot stand the
"muddle" on board of merchant ships.
Why, then, does not the merchant seaman
fly from that muddle to the cleanliness and
order of war ships? Because he cannot
stand their discipline. Many of us have
been on board a man-of-war, have seen and
admired the order, the spotless cleanliness,
the excellent quality of everything from
truck to keel. There are hundreds to do
the work; everything has its place and
somebody to keep it there; there is ample
space to sleep, and it is well aired—a sick
bay and a doctor always at hand. In-
creased familiarity with the navy shows other
advantages. Clothes of admirable quality
are supplied at far less than what they would
cost on shore; the pay is sure; a certain
amount of leave is given on full pay;
wages are not stopped during sickness unless
it be very prolonged, and even then time
counts for the pension. Here is the greatest
advantage of all: at the end of twenty
years' service as a man (for service as a boy
does not count) a man-of-war's seaman finds
himself possessed for life of an income
equal to that afforded by the best scale of
wages on board merchant ships. All these
are great inducements to good men; and
it cannot be said that they have failed of
their object. A finer body of men were
never collected together than the blue-
jackets of our navy, and they are well worth
what the country gives for them. One
drawback there is to all their advantages,
and it is quite sufficient to frighten away
men who have once become thoroughly
accustomed to the life of a merchant ship;
they are under military discipline.

From what is here said it will be seen
that we do not speak without book in say-
ing that the officers of the navy are scarcely
competent judges of the merchant seamen,
and that we must look elsewhere for our
authority. Let us take their own captains
and officers to begin with. We are sorry to
say that in so far as they agree with any
of the authorities cited above it is with the
most unfavourable of the three. The ma-
jority of skippers echo Captain Pim's com-
plaint that ships nowadays are full of riff-
raff; they only differ as to its nationality.
Nine out of ten of them will tell you that
they prefer to go to sea with a crew of
foreigners, who are, they say, soberer,
civilier, and more obedient. That for-
eigners should be preferred at all is suffi-
ciently startling; but if the preference ex-
tended only to Norwegians, Danes, and
Dutchmen (and sailors call all Germans
Dutchmen), who are confessedly among the
finest seamen in the world, it might be
intelligible. But when we hear many
masters declare they would rather have a
crew of "Degoes," i.e. Mediterranean
seamen—ay, even Greeks—we begin to
think something must be very far wrong.
Now, there is no doubt a great deal of ex-
aggeration in talk of this sort. Skippers
(and we speak with no intention of reflect-
ing on a useful, honourable, and valiant
body of men) have not as a rule received
the education which trains a man to judge
calmly or weigh his words. Nevertheless,
the opinion is too widely spread among men
who have every means of knowing the
truth, and no motive not to tell it, to be
passed over lightly, even if unsupported by
other authority. And it is not un-
supported. Police magistrates, the Board of
Trade's officers in seaports and consuls
abroad, know well how many bad characters
are to be found under our flag, and how
much certain offences—in particular, stab-
bing frays—have increased of late years.
Certain hopeful persons explain the fact by
stating that the demand has outrun the
supply. Unfortunately, this optimistic view
will scarcely hold water. The wages of
seamen have by no means risen so rapidly
as they would have done in that case; and
then numbers of English sailors, or men
calling themselves sailors, are to be found
under foreign flags.

The older class of skippers have no diffi-
culty in discovering the source of the evil:
it is all the fault of steamers. Without
losing sight of the prejudices of these
worthy men, which make them somewhat
unfriendly guides, we may acknowledge that
there is a certain amount of truth in their
accusation. In the first place, a steamer
can afford to carry very inferior men, and
only the smaller part of her crew are sea-

men even in name. She has on board a
large number of foremen, who pass as sailors
without possessing any pretension to the
title. Then the conditions under which
the master of a steamer collects his crew
are such as render it almost impossible for
him to discover whether it is good or bad;
and sailors need as much choosing as
domestic servants. He rushes in and out
of port, discharging his men the moment
he enters and shipping others just before
he leaves, when he cannot wait to look
about him, and must put up with what he
can get. Naturally he gets desperate and
indebted loafers who, having drunk the
wages gained by their last voyage, re-
embark as a last resource. Hence steamers
are filled with bad characters of all sorts.
The firemen are often the refuse of
manufacturing towns. Their life at sea is
so hard that only good pay would bring
good men to it, and their work requires so
little skill that it cannot command good
pay. They are, it is true, generally a little
better paid than sailors, but only a little—
some five shillings a month or so. Hence
they are a dangerous element in the ship's
company, much more on board and drunken
on shore. The deck hands, as regular
sailors are styled on board, are for the
reason given above, not much superior to
the firemen. They are not required to
possess much skill; it is enough if they can
steer and glean paint and metal. Steamers,
therefore, are the paradise of the loose fish
who hang about ships. An ugly parody of
the stirring and adventurous spirits who
have ever taken to the sea among us,
nowadays they form a well defined class,
for which names unknown to our grand-
fathers have been invented—beachcombers,
pocket-rats, and so forth; and they are a
worse danger to ships than the perils of the
sea, as well as a burden on the lives of
her Britannic Majesty's consuls in foreign
ports.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Mr. Henry James's stories have not only
afforded very pleasant reading on this side
of the Atlantic, but have furnished some of
his countrymen on the other with food for
meditation of a very instructive kind. Mr.
Mayo W. Hazeltine—a writer whose name
we have not had the pleasure of meeting
with before, but hope that we may meet
with again before long—has discussed the
subject treated of in Mr. James's last volume
with great good sense and frankness. It
will be remembered that in one of Mr.
James's last stories, *Daisy Miller*, the two
principal figures are a Europeanized Amer-
ican gentleman, and a young lady fresh
from the United States who allows herself
in European society all the freedom to
which she has been accustomed at home.
In another story, the *International Episode*,
a young Englishman of high birth, but un-
decided character, goes to spend his holi-
day on the other side of the Atlantic,
where he meets with that generous hospi-
tality which is never there withheld from
any Englishman who is respectfully intro-
duced, but which there, as elsewhere, is
given most freely of all to the spoiled
children of fortune. After the lapse of a
year his hostesses—the lady of the Ameri-
can house where he spends most of his
time and her young unmarried sister—
come to England; and then the young
man, who had been much smitten in Amer-
ica by the girl, and whose ardour is re-
vived by the sight of her in London, finds
himself in a difficulty. His mother and
sisters do not fancy the match; though
they are at last forced to call on the
strangers, they are insolent to them, and
make them feel that they belong to another
social sphere, and when the young man,
from a mixture of liking for the girl and
defiance of his womankind, at last, after
hovering about her for awhile, asks her to
marry him, he is refused, and the curtain
falls.

This is the text on which Mr. Hazeltine
writes a very interesting sermon. It is
obvious, however, that whatever may be
his knowledge of Continental Europe, his
acquaintance with English society is not
large. But this is a matter of less impor-
tance. The interesting thing is to see how
the social position of his country-people in
Europe presents itself to the mind of a
candid and intelligent American. Let us
frankly concede at the outset that an En-
glish traveller in America is much better
treated than an American traveller in En-
gland. It is no use blinking the fact. The
experience of everybody who knows the
two countries will agree upon this. An En-
glishman who is personally not unprepos-
siting, and who goes to the United States
provided with passable credentials, will be
handed on from house to house and receiv-
ed everywhere and at once on a footing of
cordial intimacy. How far this is from
being the case with American travellers in
England it is needless to say. An Engli-
shman who has enjoyed American hospitality
can hardly reflect on the matter without
feeling a certain compunction. But, set-
ting that apart, it is worth while asking
what are the reasons for English reserve in
this respect, and if, or how far, this reserve
is justified. Mr. Hazeltine is of opinion
that the snubbing which his countrymen
in the *International Episode* got from the
English ladies of rank was no more than
might have been fairly expected. The
same snubbing, he implies, would have
been administered to English ladies of all
but the highest class who aspired to ally
themselves with a future Duke. We may
remark parenthetically that Mr. Hazeltine
seems imperfectly acquainted with the
divisions and gradations of English society.
It is incorrect to talk, as he does, of wealthy
and cultivated people engaged in the learned
professions or in commerce as "the lower
middle class." Nor is it true that there is
in England any hard and fast line which
separates such people from the nobility.
Nor, further, is it true that the American
ladies in question would have got in all
likelihood a much franker welcome from
English people a few pegs lower down, if
one must use the phrase, on the social
ladder. All that was known of them was
that they were good-looking, well-mannered,
and well-dressed, and that the young gentle-
man who was in love with one of them had
passed some time very pleasantly at their
house. A mother need not be a duchess to
be shy of lavishing invitations on strangers
under such circumstances. And if the
American young lady had said "let us go,
for 'supper we go,' or a 'quarter to
four,' instead of 'a quarter before four,'"
Mr. Hazeltine may be quite sure that neither
a duchess nor anybody else would have
found anything amiss in her speech. We
appreciate the candour which can see that
there are two sides to an affair of this
kind, and we agree with Mr. Hazeltine
that in this instance the American ladies
had no right to feel themselves aggrieved.
But we do not agree with him in the
explanation he gives. And both

the ladies, instead of one only, been
married, or had the young man himself
been married, they would probably have
met with a very different welcome. But
when a young man, himself a great prize
in the matrimonial market, falls in love
with a girl who is not a great prize, who
does not belong to his order or his set, and
about whose family and early associations
and position generally very little is known,
it is not to be wondered at that the girl,
whether American or not, should get the
cold shoulder from his female relations.
The chances are that, if it had not been for
the imminent peril of matrimony which any
advances on that part of the English ladies
would have involved, they would have been
only too happy to help the visitors to a
social success, and Mrs. Westgate and Miss
Alden would have had the honour, before
the season was over, of dancing with royal-
ty itself.

Still it remains true that Americans in
general find it hard to acclimatize them-
selves in England. They land at Liverpool,
spend three days at the Lakes, where it
usually rains, stop half a day at Chester,
and perhaps a day at Kenilworth, on their
way to London, visit the Tower, West-
minster Abbey, the Zoological Gardens,
and the Houses of Parliament, and then
take the train to Paris. It is clear that
they do not find the time pass pleasantly in
England. They are not in a hurry to leave
Paris or Florence when once they arrive
there. They linger on after all the sights
have been seen, because the life there suits
them. They make good resolutions to see
England well on their way home, which
last until they get as far as Paris on the
return journey. But there the fascinations
of the theatre, the dilatoriness of Worth,
the adieux to friends, the thousand excuses
which people make for not doing what they
do not like, detain them till three days
before the steamer sails from Liverpool.
This is all natural enough. The climate of
England is far from perfect. The hotel
life is mostly detestable. Life in lodgings,
unless there is a large party, is intolerably
dull. In nineteen cases out of twenty they
never see the inside of an English home.
There is no outdoor life for them to see
except the Row on the rare occasions when
it does not rain, or snow, or hail, or blow a
paralyzing east wind. What is there here to
tempt them to stay, used as they are to a
free social life at home, and fresh perhaps
from months of delightful vagabondage in
Italy, except the home intercourse of En-
glish society, which is precisely what they
find so rarely accessible? And this brings
us round again to the question why this
should be the case. An Englishman, if the
question were put to him by an American,
would probably answer pretty much as
follows:—"To begin with," he would say,
"it is not universally true that Americans
are excluded from English homes. There
are quite enough instances of Americans who
have been cordially welcomed, and have
won a high position both in the fashionable
and in the rational classes of English so-
ciety, to dispel any fancy that you may
have that there is a feeling against you on
the ground of your nationality. There is
none. On the contrary, if you are person-
ally acceptable, and if your credentials
are satisfactory, and if you take half
the trouble to know us that we take to
know one another, you will find that the
fact of your being American will tell very
little in your favour. You are enough of
foreigners to be made welcome, and to be
well treated on that score; and at the same
time you are allied to us so closely that you
can understand us as no other foreigners
can. Further, you must remember what
our national character is and what our
social usages are. Nearly all of us are
conscious of a certain reserve towards
strangers. We are so constituted, and
there's an end of it. It keeps us apart
from one another, and you must not be
surprised if it tends to keep us apart from
you. Further, it is one thing to introduce
a stranger into an American home, and
another to introduce him into an English
home. We take the inviting of people to
our house to mean more and to pledge us
to more. We think—unfortunately, as
many of us have not—the same ease and
simplicity of social life that you have. It
gives us a great deal more trouble and
expense to entertain you and treat you as
we would wish to treat you, and as it is
our habit to treat those whom we entertain
at all, than is the case on your side of the
Atlantic—especially as we generally travel
singly in America and travel commonly in
parties in Europe. And again—and this is
the chief point—you all of you travel, good,
bad, and indifferent. Setting aside the
purely commercial traveller, the Englishman
who goes to see you are mostly of the better
sort. They are gentlemen and men of
education. Would you—could you, be as
kind to us as you are, if the class of
English people who now visit the Conti-
nent under the fatherly guidance of
Mr. Cook were to come over by thou-
sands and tens of thousands every sea-
son to the United States? A great deal
which now goes without saying as to the
fitness of your English visitors to be re-
ceived into good American houses would
then be accepted only upon evidence. You
would have to pick and choose, and you
would find that your better people would
only care to open their doors to those En-
glishmen who were thoroughly well-accredi-
tated. And this state of things would
naturally react on the feeling of English
travellers. They would no longer feel sure
of an instant welcome. They would know
that they would have to be scrutinized
before being accepted. They would know
that the arithmetical chances were against
their being acceptable. The better bred,
and therefore the least conspicuous, among
them would often notice, with a feeling of
shame, that their country was supposed to
be represented by the louder and more
vulgar. A certain reserve, natural under
the circumstances and necessary for the
self-protection of both, would grow up
between English travellers and American
hosts. But it would be a reserve which
would last only long enough to enable both
parties to discriminate, and to decide whether
or not intimacy was possible or desirable.
Nor is there," he would add, "any other
reserve on our part towards you when you
come to see us in England than such as
may be accounted for. It is, no doubt,
true—human nature being what it is—that
there are more Americans who care for the
acquaintance of titled persons, whatever
they may be in point of education and
character, than who care for the acquain-
tance of cultivated persons unprovided with
a handle to their names. There is no special
reproach in this. There are large numbers
of persons in England of the same way of
thinking. To those of his country-people
who pine to be numbered with the aristo-
cratic elect of Great Britain, Mr. Hazeltine
gives the judicious advice—so exceedingly

judicious that it will hardly be acted upon
—to make themselves happy—where they
are. If the desire springs from a rational
expectation of advantages to be gained by
being acquainted with Mr. Hazeltine's
words of wisdom would not be thrown
away. But it springs from a region of
human nature outside the range of logic, or,
at least, of any other logic than that of
direct experience. We would rather there-
fore encourage them and those of our own
countrymen who are like unto them, to
persevere. If they fail, it may then dawn
upon their minds that there are other
sources of happiness and dignity in human
life than this. If they succeed, they can
say, better than any one else whether the
prize is worth the pains they have spent upon
it. And to those Americans, who are many,
whose social ambition takes a better form,
we can only say that among Englishmen of
their own stamp all the conditions of a
present favourable to mutual understand-
ing and friendship. —Saturday Review.

A HUSBAND'S EXPLANATION.

It is a fact that has been noticed and
commented upon time out of mind, that
many husbands neglect those little atten-
tions and marks of affection of which they
were so lavish during courtship. Of course
there must be a reason for a custom which,
though reprehensible in the abstract, has
the sanction of all but universal practice,
and it becomes the duty of the philosopher
to inquire into and expound it. Perhaps
it is best illustrated by an anecdote. It
seems that on Columbus Avenue there dwell
a wedded pair who were made one last fall.
No knight of old was more devoted to his
"fair lady"; than was the husband during
the honeymoon and the moon that followed
it. But ere the third moon had waned the
young wife noted, or thought she noted—
no doubt it was fancy—a change. As time
passed on it became still more apparent.
Her husband was loving, of course, but
somehow there was a lack of the old ardor,
there was a falling off in the old demonstra-
tiveness. This troubled her, and, woman-
like, she was quick to conclude that his
love for her had cooled. One evening, after
thinking the matter over all day, she broke
out with "You don't love me any more."
"What makes you think so?" he asked, in
a business-like way, scarcely lifting his eyes
from the book which he was reading.
"Because," she sobbed, "you never pet me
any more, and you are not half so attentive
as you used to be." And then she broke
down into a regular cry. The husband
saw that something must be done. Laying
aside his book, and regretfully relinquish-
ing his cigar—a man does hate to be dis-
turbed when once settled for the evening—he
went to his weeping wife and led her to the
window. "My dear," he said, "do you
see that horse-car coming up the avenue?"
"I do," she sobbed. "And do you see that
man running to catch it?" "Yes, dear, what
of it?" "And do you see that he is straining
every nerve; that he is shouting to the
conductor at the top of his voice, and doing
his best to make the car stop?" "I do," said
the wife, whose curiosity was aroused, "but
what on earth has that to do—?" "One
moment, my dear. Look again. Do you
observe that he has caught the car, and
that he is no longer running, but is pre-
sently quietly seated inside, taking a rest?"
He had got through shouting and running,
because he had caught the car. Now, my
dear—at this point he kissed away her
tears—"It is just so with me. I have
caught the car." And with that the self-
satisfied monster led his wife back to her
seat on the sofa, and silently resumed his
easy chair, cigar and book. —Boston Trans-
cript.

RATCLIFF HIGHWAY.

Ratcliff Highway, which until within
the last few years was one of the sights
of the metropolis, and almost unique in
Europe as a scene of coarse riot and de-
bauchery, is now chiefly noteworthy as an
example of what may be done by effective
police supervision thoroughly carried out.
The dancing-rooms and foreign cafes of the
Highway—now rechristened St. George's-
street—are still well worthy a visit from the
student of human nature, and are each, for
the most part, devoted almost exclusively to
the accommodation of a single nationality.
Thus at the "Rose and Crown," near the
western end of the Highway, the company
will be principally Spanish and Maltese.
At the "Preussische Adler," just by the
entrance into Wellesborough-square, you will
meet, as might be anticipated, German
sailors; whilst Lawson's, a little farther
east, though kept by a German, finds its
clients among the Norwegian and Swedish
sailors, who form no inconsiderable or des-
picable portion of the motley crews of our
modern mercantile fleet. Over the way, a
quiet and quiet place, full of models and
"curios" of every conceivable and inconceiv-
able description, and nearly opposite the
large and strikingly clean caravanserai,
where a pretty, but anxious-looking Maid
of Athens receives daily, with a hospitality
whose cordiality hardly seems to smack of
fear, any number of gift-bearing Greeks.
These two latter, by-the-way, are not
dancing-rooms, but boarding-houses pure
and simple; whilst farther still to the
eastward is yet another variety in the shape
of a music hall, where Dolly Dripping, the
cook, in a draggled old print gown and a
huge (natural) moustache, and Corporal
Coldmutton, of the Guards, in a cast militia
tunic, and a tattered pair of multi in-
expressibles, and Plessman X 999, in the
general get up of a Guy Fawkes in a bank-
rupt pantomime, make simple fun for the
edification of Quashee and Sambo, who
being ebony faces stand jovially out even
against the grimy blackness of the walls.
Perfectly well conducted is the performance
at the "Bell," without the smallest need to
shrink from comparison in that respect with
the first of our West-end music halls. The
performance is not of a refined description,
nor is the audience; but it is just possible
that, from an exclusively moral point of
view, the advantage may even be proved
to be not altogether on the side of the higher
refinement. Hard by Quashee's music-hall
is a narrow passage, dull and empty, even
at the lively hour of 11 p.m., through which,
by devious ways, we penetrate at length to
a squalid *cul-de-sac*, which seems indeed the
very end of all things. Chaos and space
are here at present almost at odds which is
which; for improvement has at the present
moment only reached the point of partial
destruction, and some of the dismal dog-
holes still swarm with squalid life, while
others gaze tenantless and ghastly with
sightless windows and darksome doorways,
waiting their turn to be swept away into
the blank open space that yawns by their
side. At the bottom of this slough of grimy

Despond is the little breathless garret where
Johnny, the Chinaman, sweats night and
day curled up on his gruesome couch, the
lamp the tiny lamp of delight which shall
transport the opium-smoker for awhile into
his paradise. If you are only a casual visit-
er you will not care for much of Johnny's
company, and will speedily find your way
down the filthy creaking stairs into the
rooking outer air, which appears almost
fresh by contrast. Then Johnny, whose
head and stomach are seared by the
unceasing opium pipes of forty years, and
the grimy window down with a shudder, is
unaffected as that with which you just now
opened it, and toasts another little dab of
the thick brown drug in readiness for the
next omelette. But if you visit Johnny as a
customer, you pay your shilling, and on
yourself up on another grimy couch, which
almost fills the remainder of the apartment.
Johnny hands you an instrument like a
broken-down flagolet, and the long supple
brown fingers cram into its microscopic
bowl the little modicum of opium, and you
smoke hard through it at the smoky little
flame, and—if your stomach be educated
and strong—pass duly off into elysium.
Then, when your blissful dream is over, you
go your way, a wiser if not a sadder man.
Perhaps the most appropriate visit you can
next pay is to the casual ward of St.
George's Workhouse, hard by, at the bottom
of Old Gravel-lane, and thence, if it be not
too late in the evening, to the mission
church of St. Peter's, Dock-street, hard by
where you will find in full work an agency
which, if the people of the neighbourhood
are to be believed, has had in the marvellous
transformation which has taken place a more
potent influence even than police and parlia-
ment combined. Returning thence to Whit-
well High-street, you may visit the "Whit-
well Swan," popularly known as "Paddy's Goose,"
once the uproarious rendezvous of half the
tramps and thieves of London, now quiet
sedate, and to confess the truth, dull—very
dull. Down to the right here, again, is the
little waterside police-station, where the
grim harvest of the "drag," the weir
floats and jetsam of the cruel river, lie
awaiting the verdict that will let—let us hope
—"find it Christian burial." And so back
into the highway again, and up Cannon-street
road, where stands St. George's Church, the
scene of the famous riots of 1868-69, which
gave the first popular impulse to the
"ritualistic" movement, and out into the
wide Commercial road, the boundary
of "Jack's" dominion, beyond which again
lies the bustling "Yiddisher" quarter.
Whitechapel and the swarming squalor
of Spitalfields. —Dickens's Dictionary of London.

Miscellaneous.

THE boat race on the Tyne between
Haulon, the Canadian, and Hawdon,
Tyne-side, was remarkable for a nice piece
of telegraphic courtesy. Within three
hours after the match, Haulon received the
following telegram from the Marquis
Lorne:—"I congratulate you on your
success." To which the victorious sculler
promptly replied: "Many thanks for con-
gratulations. Will have despatch framed
as a memorial for my family." The
Marquis reads like a description of the civi-
lized world used to pass between Mr. W.
Holland and Napoleon III. when the
French wretches were exhibiting at the
Agricultural Hall.

AFTER her first visit to America, Miss
Kemble published a book, in which she
commented with much freedom upon
American peculiarities. A Yankee publi-
er, by way of rejoinder, issued a series
of caricatures of Miss Kemble, illustrat-
ing particular passages in her book. These are
I fancy, long out of print. One of the
represented Fanny on her back upon the
stage (in what I'll now forget), with
lean-looking American actor hanging over
her. Her cue was to snatch a weapon from
his girdle, and plunge it in her heart. But
at the critical moment when the nerves
of the audience were strung to the highest
point of tension, this stage whisper from
the heroine was audible all over the house
—"Where the devil is your dagger, mister?"

ROCK, the French executioner, is de-
scribed as a man who had a grave in his
back; and a woman murdered a week ago;
and three daughters and two sons, and a
grandson was most comfortably fitted to
had pictures, old china, a piano, etc. The
funeral was well attended; the deceased
income was fr. 16,000 a year; he was a
son of an executioner, like the same
family; helped at 200 deceptions; a
succeeded 40 times; his chief assistants
was his son-in-law, but another help, but
a republican, is likely to succeed, and
really true, that the latter is opposed
capital punishment as a preventive of crime.
Rock died of cerebral congestion. Will
irony? Imagine his "patients" follow-
ing his like Saint Denis—heads under the
axe. A Holbein might give us such
dance. Formerly the executioner was oc-
sidered an officer of justice and treated with
respect: the Greek included such func-
ary among their magistrates; but the En-
mans contained them and deprived them
of domicile. "Monsieur de Paris," as the
headman was called, formerly lived in
the pillory; he had a royalty on the
sold, was exempted from taxation, not
only wore a sword at the right side, but
prohibited from entering a church, and
was regarded as an ill-luck by whoever encoun-
tered him.

THE London correspondent of the B.
timore Sun says:—"You will hear a lot
responsible chatter about the Prince
Wales being a 'business man,' and a
worker, but rarely are you told of his
companion characteristics among men.
From one who speaks of the social cir-
chair of the royal days and nights with
gay Prince, I learn that in being up, as
and going to bed later in a bold rubber
whist, a bout with billiards, and a turn
routette, to say nothing of a 'black bottle'
he can put all his rivals under the table
and stand up alone himself unscathed.
considerate. He never allows time to
fly with mirth. He never permits a
of scandal or an innuendo to pass with-
a rebuke, and always defends the ab-
In few things is he unable to point a
and adorn a tale either in the English
French or German languages; and
proper person high or low, with distinguish-
ing ability in arts or sciences, in refu-
social entertainment or elevated
views, can fail to gain the ear and
approval of this generous Prince and
King of England. It is not therefore,
be wondered at why he is so popular.
time man, a perfect Prince, and a boon
companion are not always found in one

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet, expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return-Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Cuba, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (S.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (S.A.), Hayti (S.A.), New Granada (S.A.), Panama (S.A.), and Venezuela (S.A.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (S.A.), Ecuador (S.A.), Nicaragua (S.A.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — — —

British and Union West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,..... 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Porto of China, Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,..... 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail,..... 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions reinter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, of articles relating thereto, or to other topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), engravings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PACKETS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on its ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been found to be unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, seeds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 8 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 6 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ier, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels as a general rule are forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

It would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of datable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 6 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2..... 18 cents.
" 22..... 35
" 27..... 54
" 32..... 72

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to £25..... 15 cents.
" 50..... 30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

10.—Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

11.—Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 3 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

August 8, 1879.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Ahang, Mr. 1	Leonard, Clarence 1
Amable Ins. 1	Little, Capt. T.S. 1
Office 1	Loffholm, N. 1
Appelstedt, J. 1	Lone, J. 4
Atkins, J.R. 1	Lowe, S.S. 1
Bavancio, F. 1	Lumley, J. 1
Belanova, A. 1	Mangeot, M. 1
Benitez, Julio L. 3	Masscy, Dr. 1
Bonland, B. 1	McCartee, Mr. 1
Beveridge, A. 3	McDonald, D.N. 3
Bolton, Miss Allott 1	McLeod, Edmund 1
Bosart, Albert 1	Miller, W. 1
Boyle, E.R. 1	Morton & Co. 1
Bredemeyer, T. 1	Messrs. 1
Brimlow, John 1	O'Brien, Timothy 1
British Empire, 1	Pallatsek, Adolph 1
Proprietor of 1	Palma, Dolores 1
Buchanan, Wm. 1	Phillips, R.M. 1
Engineer 1	Pitcher, Chas. A. 1
Bulky, Geo. E. 1	Quong Aving 1
Cabeller & Co., 1	Ravnot, J. Mons. 1
Messrs 1	Renout, C.E. 1
Carmo, Genevieve 1	Rizzo, Sigr. G. 1
Carter, J.E. 1	Rochester, W.H. 1
Comish, Robt., 1	Ross, Thos. 1
B.C.S. 1	Rosa, Filomena 1
Condy, Charles 1	Rushbrook, A. 1
Cristoforo, De 1	Rushton, E.H. 1
Cume, J.M. 1	Santos, Marcelino 1
Daniels, Thos. 2	Scott, F.J. 3 (1 reg.)
Chas. 1	Shung Ahyun 2 (reg.)
Davis, Quintin 1	Silva, Jose Pco. 1
Deering, Wm. H. 1	Smith & Co., H. 1
Dowry, Thos. G. 1	Schellke, B. 1
Drowes, T.W. 1	Scrab, J. 1
Dronilard, Mons. 1	Stanford, B.R. 1
Dunlop, John 1	Summers, Harry 1
Eames & Co., 1	Tan Fat 1
Messrs. 1	Tan Pak Chua 1
Frescon, M.N. 1	Taylor, Wm. Kern 1
Gardner & Co. 1	Tay-fook, Mrs. 1
George, Hympiel 1	Tramack, Rev. 4
George, 1	Van Bredin, F.B. 1
Wicholtheite 1	Walker & Co., 1
Graham, D. 1	Messrs 1
Graham, E.S. 1	Warren, J. J. 1
Greening, S.G. 1	Weths, Coffa 1
seaman 1	Wheeler, H.R. 1
Grinter, Walter 1	Williams, P. 1
Hackford, 1	Wing Chong 1
Harwood, 1	Photographer 1
Hartman, J. 1	Winter, Mrs. 1
Hi Chuen, 1	A. Rosalia 1
Hirlewell, Th. 2	Woodfield, Miss 1
Howell, L.K. 1	Lilla 1
Johnston, & Co. 1	Worlegh, Lt. 1
Joo Ho Liong 1	J.F. 1
Khoos Bee Chong 1	Yam Kow 1
Klovelorn, 1 card 1	
Knapfer, Mons. 1	
Legg, John Chs. 1	

Detained for Postage.

Koo Kum, shop G. Y. M. G. A. 1 letter 24 cents to pay.
Honolulu 1
Sandwich Islands 1

For Merchant Ships.

	Let. Pap.	Let. Pa	g
Abbey Cowper	6	Hazelhurst	3
Ada	1	Helen	1
Ada, aide Norris	1	Hilbernia	1 1
A. M. Simpson	1	1 Hopeful	1
Albio ^u	1	Janet	2
Albyn's Isle	7	4 Jessie Jameson	1
Alexa	1	3 Jessie McDonald	2
Alexander Yeats	6	Iphigenia	1 1
Alice	1	Kaisow	1
Amethyst	8	Karo, s.s.	1
Annie Weston	1	Kim Yung Tye	1
Antioch	1	Kvik	4
Aurora	1	Lancashire Witch	1
Ban Lee	1	Largo	3 5
Bathlor	1	Loter	1
Beauditha	1	Madeira	1
Benclutha	1	Maid of Judah	3 (arg.) 2
Benjamin Aymari	1	Martha Davis	1
Bertie Biglow	1	Melbrook	1
Black Watch	1	3 Monnon	1
Bas Cnoo	1	Misko	1
Candace	1	Miriam	8
Canton	1	Nardo	1 1
Canipip	1	Nehemiah Gibson	4
Carry Wyman	2	Nettie Morryman	2
Celestial, s.	1	1 N. Pendleton	1
Ceylon	2	Orinoco	1
Charity	5	Pegasus, s.s.	1
Charmor	1	Pendragon	1
Chocöla	1	Penrith	1
Clara	3	Pilgrim	3
Clara Babuyan	1	Prima Donna	1
Claverhouse, s.s.	1	Fys	3
Clayton	1	9 Queen of England	1
Coldingham	1	Quicksnap	1
Coloma	1	Rifeman	1 3
Como	1	Rover of the Seas	5
Coscludar, s.s.	1	Sir Lancelot	1
Corea	2	1 Snoodlen	1
Coronilla	1	Sourabaya Packet	1 3
Crossfield	2	1 Southern Cross	1
Crosshill	1	Spartan	1 1
Drumlog	1	Star of the South	1
Edith	4	1 Stout	1
E. M. Young	1	Stonewall Jackson	1
Elizabeth	3	Streviot	1
Nicholson	1	Strathmore	5 1
Esmeralda	1	Sydenham	3 2
Excelsior	1	Syria, s.s.	1
Falcon	1	Taxion	1
Falcon	2	Thingvall, s.s.	2
Fernatower, s.s.	1	2 Thomas Fletcher	2
Fiery Cross	5	Three Brothers	3 1
Florence	1	Tigre	1
Nightingale	1	Toowomba	4
Forward	1	Twilight	1 3
Frank Morrison	1	Undine	arg.
Freeman	2	Valo of Doon	4
Gartwin	1	Vanguard	1
Gauntlet	1	Vesuvius	1
Gitanilla	1	Victory	1
Glamorganshire	1	Wanderer, s.s.	1
Glory	1	Wandering	1
Gwa	1	Winstrel	1
Hakon Adel	1	Were	1
stein, s.s.	1	W. E. G.	1
Hamewood	2	Gladstone	4 (arg.) 1
Hattie E. Tapley	2	Woolhara	1
Hawkesbury	2	2 Yuen Alon	1 1
Haze	2	Zephyr	1
Hazel Holme	2	6 Zouave	1

